"Be Fruitful and Multiply" as a Law Interpreted Only by Men-Woman's Side of the Question-Mr. Henry T. Finek's Views on Coeducation - Taxing the Unmarried of Both Sexes.

The parents of a large family never feel called upon to offer any apology. It may be that their children have to be supported by charity, or that they must be turned out at an early age to shift for themselves without any equipment of education or special training, or that they inherit some physical or moral disease which they will transmit to posterity in an ever-increasing ratio. None of these calamities jars the complacency with which the father of a numerous progeny points to the fruits of his joyful obedience to the alleged divine command, "Multiply and replenish the arth." The mother is not apt to point with so much pride to her great brood. She knows the fearful cost at which it was produced, and she follows every daughter tho goes out from under the home-root to one of her own with the prayer that she may not repeat the experience.

We have only masculine authority that there ever was any such divine command. and it was just as necessary 6,000 years ago as it is to-day that woman should be made to endure excessive child-bearing, and many other evils, with resignation by means of the faith that she was obeying the direct will of God. It is through the domination of the masculine hierarchy of the Catholic church that its women bear submissively as many children as the Lord sends through willing masculine agency. It is through divine revelation to the masculine heads of the Mormon Courch that its women consider no sacrific too great for the purpose of bringing forth an increase of this religious body. It has long been proverbial how clergymen themseives lead their flock in their zeal to observes lead their flock in their zeal to observe this divine mandate, and the long way is strewn with the wrecks of minister's wives who perished under the terriole burdens thus placed upon them in the name of the Almign'y.

"Be fruitful," no matter what the quality of the fruit; "bring forth," even if it is only a crop of weeds. "If the men of the nation are not anxious to be fathers of families, and if the women do not recognize that the

and if the women do not recognize that the greatest thing for any woman is to be a good wife and mother, that nation has cause be alarmed," declares President Roose-

Unless a man is able to endow his children with perfect physical and moral health and guarantee them at least the necessities of life and a fair start, his greatest anxiety should be not to be a father. A woman may be the best of wives and mothers, but unless she can bear healthy children and be a part of the start of t and educated, and unless she can give them an excellent father, the worst thing she can do for the world is to become a mother. Washington, when its official classes are eliminated, is a small city, and yet its Citizens' Relief Association sent out a circular in December stating that during the past twenty months about 2,600 families had had to be cared for and that the prospect was to be cared for, and that the prospect was that this number would be greatly increased during the coming year. There does not seem to be an alarming need for more chil-dren in Washington. This situation is dren in Washington. This situation is duplicated in every large city, the accommodations entirely inadequate for the delinquent, defective and dependent children, the hospitals and reformatories crowded with the sick and the sinful, not nearly enough room in the schools to give every child a seat, and the maternity hospitals wholly insufficient for the mothers who have not even a shelter in which their offspring may be born.

"Even the poor find their greatest happi-Even the poor find their greatest happiness in their numerous progeny." Archbishop Farley of New York is quoted as saying. "I have spent many years among the poor, and it has been the rarest thing to see a dark look greeting a new birth. The man of faith feels that another soul has been born to inherit heaven."

The man of faith feets that the been born to inherit heaven."

To inherit the other place it is quite as

To inherit the country the surroundings likely, when one considers the surroundings of the poor in this or any great city. Naturally the parents would not dare express discontent to their Archbishop, but the philanthropic women who work among the poverty-stricken hear quite a different story from these unhappy mothers desperate because they must bring children into the midst of vice and misery, and brokenhearted to witness the deprivation and sufferings which they are helpless to mitigate To such parents the birth of every additional child is a fresh calamity, and the stronger the father and mother love the greater seems the calamity.

The parents of small families are continually put on the defensive, and although

tinually put on the defensive, and although they may be able to educate and train their children for the duties of good citizenship and at the same time find lessure to perform and at the same time find lessure to perform a large number of those duties themselves, they are constantly charged with having rendered far less service to the nation than those who have been wholly absorbed in bringing up inadequately a large family and frequently obliged to levy on the public for assistance. But why discuss this question? All the clerical authority and all the lay argument which can be brought to bear never will persuade the enlightened classes of this new century to emulate their ancestors in the number of their children. Among such, large families are a thing of Among such, large families are a thing of the past and always will be. Even the superficial thinker knows that in this counsuperficial thinker knows that in this country they are entirely unnecessary for the nation's perpetuity that there is no need of immense numbers of men for purposes of war, or immense numbers of women to produce more soldiers, and that if the population remained stationary it would still be sufficient to develop our resources, carry on our manufactures and commerce and perform all the labor of every kind required.

The masses of men and women always will marry; the vast majority will want a few

The masses of men and women always will marry; the vast majority will want a few children and will have them. Immigration we cannot prevent and the immigrants for the first generation or two will produce a large offspring; then they also will learn to regulate the size of their families. The foreign element will have to be assimilated. The children of the poor, the shiftless and the criminal will have to be cared for according to their respective needs. The way to do this is not to outnumber them with those who are better equipped in every way, but to divert a portion of the parent love, time and resources of the better classes to the reclaiming and improving of the worse. The ratio of the past ten years if maintained will result in 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States at the next census. There is no tenable ground for the demand that each marriage shall produce a large number of children, and no probability whatever that it will be complied with. Indeed the country is to be congratulated that this is no longer the inevitable result.

In 1876 he published his fi st book, a "Manual of Physical Geography," adapted from wasties. In 1876 he published his fi st book, a "Manual of Physical Geography," adapted from wasties. In 1885 he was called to Warsaw as assistant to the editor in chief of the Hazefira. Then a weekly liebrew paper. In 1885 he became joint editor of this paper and changed it to a daily. Nathan Sokolow is one of the best Hebrew writers of feuilleton. He has a most entered the country is to be congratulated that this is no longer the inevitable result. this is no longer the inevitable result.

It has required two issues of the New York Independent for Henry T. Finck to tell a scoffing world all he knows as to why coeducation is losing ground. Of course, as a matter of fact, it is gaining instead of losing ground, but plain, practical facts play a very small part in that imaginative writer's utterances. His thoughts revolve eternally around the themes of his two great books, "Primitive Love" and "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," and he is con-Love and Personal Beauty," and he is constitutionally unable to consider women from any but a physical viewpoint. It was Mr. Finck who, in contrasting those of leisure with those who worked, said women must choose whether they would be roses or cabbages. It was also Mr. Finck who argued that because the wives in Dahomey would not let their husbands have all the source with the women of the United States should not be their husbands have all the reason seriously with a man of such externely sontimental ideas and it is regretitable that these could not have been elicinized by a course at a co-educational triversity. An example of his logic may be found in his deduction that since college world.

World.

He has attended many Zionist congresses and he was several times chosen president and he was several times chosen the Zionist congress. Christian Heinecker could repeat any word that was said to him the predictance and to he reason to hear

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. | girls should not wrestle with the young men on the campus, therefore they should not wrestle with them intellectually in the

wrestle with them intellectually in the class room!

One of Mr. Finck's sledge-hammer arguments is as follows: "From the above considerations [that the girls carry off the honors] we can easily gather one of the reasons why young men are almost always opposed to the intrusion of young women into their schools. They know instinctively that they are really the stronger sex, intellectually as well as physicially and destined to achieve more than the girls—yet the rank list and the prizes indicate the contrary. This discouraging indicate the contrary. This discouraging state of affairs is a real injustice to the boys and a serious drawback which can only be fully overcome by abolishing coeducation. "This," he reasons, "results in making the youths ungallant on account of this unfair rivalry by the fair sex."

If she be not fair to me. What care I how fair she bet

If she be not fair to me.

What care I how fair she be?

It is a great loss to those readers of The.

Sun who are fond of humor that the will le of this amusing article cannot be given, but they shall not be deprived of Mr. Finck's valuable conclusions: "That more than 79 per cent. of the colleges and universities of this country and a larger per cent. of the lower schools are mixed is unfortunately true, but the next census will present different figures. The opposition is slowly, but s'e a uly gaining ground, and there may be an upheaval at any moment."

Possible the forty-three coeducational State universities may be the first to heave—but let us not anticipate. "The coming schools for women," he says, "are to be those of professional training for wifeh od and mother ood, and when they have come they will sweep the mixed schools out of existence, except in poverty-stricken frontier regions." These are the studies which are to be allowed: Kindergarten, sanitation, ventilation, hyglene and those pertaining to the duties of a trained nurse; enough painting to educate the taste for decorating a home: a little science, history and literature, but "feminized"—"while the men will study the same sciences in a manly way in separate institutions."

After four years spent on this thorough

After four years spent on this thorough and highly-specialized course, the joke will be on those women who do not happen to marry and are not fitted for anything else. The only trouble with Mr. Finck is that he has got mixed on his dates. He thinks this is the beginning of the nineteenth in-stead of the twentieth century.

Within the past week or two a New York legislator has introduced a bill to tax bachelors; a Pennsylvania legislator one to tax spinsters over thirty-five; a Missouri legislator, one making it a misdemeanor for a man to flirt with the teachers or pupils of a boarding school; a Louisiana legislator one compelling women to wear a skirt which does not touch the ground; a Montana legislator one to appropriate \$3,000 for triplets born in Butte "as a recognition of such patriotic and praiseworthy results." In refreshing contrast is a bill presented by the woman member of the Utah Legislature providing that "no candidate shall buy for voters beer, whiskey or any intoxicating drinks, cigars or tobacco in any form, lend them money or promise them jobs." Its object is to prevent bribery at elections.

elections.

Nevertheless woman are too emotional and impractical to hold office or engage

There is a tradition that the children of radicals are usually conservatives. This does not hold true in the case of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who begins to-morrow a canvass of New Hampshire in the interest of the pending suffrage amendment. Since a girl in Vassar College Mrs. Blatch has been an enthusiastic advocate of the enfranchisement of women. Most of her married life has been spent in England where she was an influential worker in this movement. She is now in this country with her husband who has consented that their only daughter shall be graduated from Cornell University. She, too, is a worthy descendant of mother and grandmother, as she is founder and president of the college woman suffrage club.

Mrs. Blatch has inherited her famous mother s splendid powers of oratory, her beauty, grace and fascination of manner. Like her, she is an immaculate house-keeper and devoted mother, and like her, she is strong in intellectual force, but with every womanly charm. Although having lived abroad for twenty years, she is intensely American and loves the institutions of her native country. She disarms criticism at every point and the most conservative New Englander must feel his prejudices softening under the clear logic, temperate argument and delightful personality of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's There is a tradition that the children of

sonality of Elizabeth Cady daughter.

Those women steamship inspectors seem to be climbing the ladders all right. One would think from the fuss which has been made about it that no woman ever mounted a ladder to wash a window or hang a picture or paper a wall or train a vine. Not a ladder to wash a window or hang a picture or paper a wall or train a vine. Not long ago a woman who passed highest in a competitive civil service examination lost an \$1,800 position in one of the Government Departments because the tenderhearted men in power could not bear the thought of her climbing a step ladder to reach the files of documents. It is a singular coincidence that this sweet solicitude is never manifested except in cases where there is a salary involved.

That is a very foolish New York law which requires a man to keep right on paying alimony to his divorced wife after she has married another. Women had no voice in making it, but they will try to bear up under it if the men are satisfied. This is what they always have been admonished to do.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

NATHAN SOKOLOW.

The Hebrew Writer, Who Celebrated A Twenty-fifth Anniversary Last Week.

Nathan Sokolow, the Hebrew writer and journalist, who celebrated the twentyfifth anniversary of his literary activities last Thursday, was born in 1 41 in a small Russian town and was a very precocious lad. His great literary talents soon attracted the attention of the officials of the town and the Governor, Baron Vrangel, urged his father to send him to the gymnasium to

outside of Jewish theology.

At the age of 17 Sokolow was married.

He was supported by his father-in-law for five years, during which time he devote i himself to the study of Greek, Latin, Arsbic, German, French, English, Italian and Spanish, all of which languages he can now read, write and speak fluently.

In 1876 he published his first book, a "Manual of Physical Geography," adapted from Matthe F. 'Maury's "Physical Geography." In 1884 he was called to Warsaw as assistant to the editor in chief of the Hazefira, then a weekly Hebrew paper. In 1885 he became joint editor of this paper and changed it to a dally.

Nathan Sokolow is one of the best Hebrew writers of feuilleton. He has a most ongaing, conversational style, introducing much wit and humor into his writings. He also contributes articles regularly to several English, French, German and Polish journais.

Sokolow is very active in the Zionist movement and a great advocate of disseminating secular knowledge and broad culture among the Jews throughout the world.

He has attended many Zionist congresses

POEMS WORTH READING. The Cetten Mill.

Laughter and youth and wonder, wonder and fancy and joy:
Play, play, if ever ye may, ere greed or need can For under the hills the monster's wheels turn ever without surcease; the day ye fall in the work world's thrall, that

day shall end your peace. Bobbin and spindle and shuttle; shuttle and bobbin whire, whire, burtle and stir, from now to the crack of doom. Yester ye came to the monster, to-day 'neath his

fint shod hoof;
To-day for the strife in the warp of life, to morrow
the cross of the woof. Hammer and wrench and lever, lever and wrench

and bar; Grind, grind, ravel and wind, and dream of the fields afar.
Toll to the tune of the monster's song, to the mad-

dening, ceaseless hum; Pine for the sheen of the billside's green, or the peace of the beckoning tomb. Laughter and hope and sorrow, sorrow and love and fear; Work, work, shiver and shirk, and life at its best but

And mind as ye sing o'er the warp ye've laid, or joy for the woof ye've planned. Unfinished it's left—the weaving weft ever falls to another's hand. GRENNILLE, S. C., Feb. 18. JO WILKES.

The Wind.

From the Westminster Gazette. The wind is tapping at my window pane, Oft he has come and he will come again, Seeking to win an entrance, but in vain. Poor lonely wind:

Naught but the frozen earth around he sees, He shivers as he passes through the trees, Not long ago he was a balmy breeze. Poor caanged wind!

If I were now to ope my window wide.
To let you in, what should I lose beside?
The very warmtn for which you long have sighed
Foor trozen wind? if I seem your pleadings not to mind, d on your sorrow turn a glance that's blind, member if could, I would be kind. And help, you piteous wind!

> When Chickens Shine. From the Macon Telegraph When cows comes home, an' sun is low
> An' chickens shine ac'in de sky,
> Good-by, my tove, 1' bl eged ter go
> Good-by, my tove, 1 speed away.
> Good-by, my love, 1 go.

I go whar white folks slumber soun.
I go ter fotch dat hen.
I tells dat rooster please cum down—
Good by, my love, 'till den.
Good-by, my love, nut on dat pot—
Good-by, my baby love—
Be snore an' keep dat water hot—
Good-by, my turkle dove.
ERREDG, C. H. BEAR C. H. BEARLEY.

The Artistic Temperament. From the Philadelphia Record I am as one who walks apart, fumune from minor cares. I pray before the altar, Art, And copy off my prayers.

It is my privilege to frown.
And if I do not choose
I do not oin my shirt waist down.
Nor do I tie my shoes.

My soul would soar, and why should I Reep its proud pinions pent? The people should make way for my Artistic temperament.

I sit and gaze into the sky, Exquisitely content: Step softly lest you ruftle my Artistic temperament.

The relativity of things
Receives my close attention.
My soul has found its eager wings.
And daily makes ascension. Reposing here on Nature's breast.
As one who also serves;
I do not think of money lest
It grate upon my nerves.

I carnot figure all that I
Have horrowed or have spent.
Such thoughts as these would damage my
Artistic temperament.

I am as one who stands within The noisy place of noites. And no one eise may venture in Who can't tell what his soul is.

I think in sonnets, symphonics: And I am one who hears The conversation of the seas, The murmur of the spheres. And when my Pegasus I fly.

lam amazed myself at my Artistic, temperament. A Rhyme of the Vasty Deep.

From the Syren and Shipping.
After a Course of Kipling. A twin-screw brig, with an Al rig, was the good ship Polivar.

All spick and span, from the donkey-man to the blige on the capstan bar:

She was pully-haul, with a ten-foot yawl, and a regular chantey crew.

And right avast, at the mizzenman, the scarlet bo'sun flew.

And on! dear lad, what a time I've had collecting sailor slatte.

And weaving it into the strangest songs that ever a sailor sang.

Well, they mayn't be true, but they seem to do, for the checks are large and fine;

There's nothing like check when your fame's unique, and the pay's five dollars a line!

We had hugged the shore for a week or more, till on
the seventh night.
From out of the gloom the thwartship boom of the
Deutscaland boomed in sight;
And inch by inch, as she dipped her winch, and her
fulmar flying high.
Through the siect and inist, with a forward list,
she strove to pass us by:

"Full steam shead!" our captain said—and we heard
the pennant crack—
With a twist of the heel he put the wheel abeam on
the starboard tack;
With bilge in hand, he took his stand abaft on the
taiffail haten.
And the lichlyar, kke a shooting star, began to shore
and rates.

and rates.

So away we went, with our foc's'les bent, and our hawse pipes smoking free.
While the healiedge on the kelson shone atop of the topmast tree:
On the poon abaft, where they force the draught, the coal cautes glammered white, and we spiced the guy's to the canead ties, and made the doldrums tight.

And never a word we spoke, but heard the bull-And never a word we spoke, but neard the bullmouthed breakers cad.
While close behind the soul west wind went yammering down the pawl.
The garboard strake was all ashake where the
spinnaker-throst comes through,
And stin ayast at the mizzenmass, the scarlet
bolann flew.

And they pilled each grate with the best Weish slate, this the gunwales almost broke—
You could hear them half like a distant drum as the gury but gave the stroke.
Then the halitard peak beyan to leak and the engine room grew not.
For the boostay's famined, McAndrew damned, and the captain slauked the lot.

And then by inch, while she dipped her winch, and her tulmar flying nigh. Through the sees and mist, with a forward list the Devischiand passed us by.

But oh: dear lad, what a time I've had collecting sallor slang.

And weaving it into the stranges: songs that ever a saltor slang.

Well, they mayn't be true, but they seem to do, for the checks are large and fale;

There's notating the chack when your fame's unique, and the pay's five dollars a time!

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Sandals, designed for ladies' evening wear, says the Outcom, have already appeared in the shop windows, and will doubtless ere long be seen in the drawing room. A West End bootmaker re-cently exhibited a pair of sandals he had made for a customer, which would have graced the fee of a Roman empress. The boot expert believe that the sandal has come to stay, and that the shoe which has held sway for over twelve centuries, is at last threatened with a rival.

The most precoclous child known to history, one whose story has been well authenticated. world.

He has attended many Zionist congresses and he was several times chosen president of the Zionist Culture Committee. The constant of the Zionist Culture Committee. The constant of which is the Constant of the Zionists shall have as said to him: when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him when 12 months old he knew was said to him der. On his return home writing lessons commenced, but this ordeal was too much for him, and at the are of \$2 years be died. It is said that he showed but little unessices at the approach of death.

SCIENCE.

THEORY OF VOLCANIC PHENOMENA

Many geologists refuse to admit that volcanic phenomena depend directly on a central fluid nucleus of the earth, and con-clude that such manifestations have their origin in the superficial layer of the globe-in the magma. The theory of Herr Stube of Leipizig, recently proposed, is of this order, and it des ives a mention at greater length than can be given here. In brief it is as follows: One of the fundamenta properties of magmas, or lavas, is to expand in passing from the liquid to the solid state in passing from the liquid to the solid state and violently to expel the gases contained in the liquid mass. Such phenomena are observed in experiments and have been studied, on a great scale, in the eruptions of Santorin (1866) and of Boyoslay (1883). An oovicus proof that the eruptive energy resides in the magma is given by lava-streams that have been separated from the eruptive focus and have become, in their turn, the snat of intense reactions which reproduce, in miniature, all the different phases of vulcanism—domes, explosiors, scoria cones, hornitos, &c. Very fluid lavas, intensely heated, have been observed as they flowed into the sea and it was noticed that their cooling was slower under these conditiors than in the free air. The front of the stream was observed to open to give vent to pasty masses which sometimes remained incandescent under water till the moment when explosions formed cones, as at Reunion (1844) and linawii (1868). The role of the water in these reactions is accessory, accidental and temporary. The Hawnitan volcances show that vulcanism is independent of its intervention.

The manner in which the foci where the magmas, the real origin of volcanic phenomena, are formed in the crust of the earth is explained as follows. The progressive refrigeration of the earth resulted in the formation of a planetary crust and also in the distribution in the superficial layers of the crust of enormous masses of mayma. These masses covered the globe with an envelope of melted material like an armor. As new portions of the central nucleus progressively solidised new masses were expelled toward the exterior with progressively greater difficulty, and the peripheral foci in their turn, furnished new exquisions of magma. Finally the moment arrived when the cannis traversing the armor and the crust were, for the most part, obstructed, so that the foci which remained free were still more active. This is the catastrophic period which marks the end of ejections from the central portions of the grand life, the f and violently to expel the gases contained observed in experiments and have been

PRIZES FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK. The Paris Academy of Sciences has just printed the list of prizes awarded to men of printed the list of prizes awarded to men of science during the year 1902. In general, these prizes are awarded yearly: in some cases only at longer intervals. Without making close distinctions, it is proposed to set down here the approximate value of prizes that might have been awarded in a single year in each branch of science, by including in the list the value of all prizes, even of those not awarded in 1902. The total amount is about 425,050 francs, or 385,190.

In the United States there are rewards of the sort, especially medals, but their value falls very far short of the sum mentioned it is an open question whether this is to be regretted. If large prizes are desirable, it is possible that the trustees of the Carnegle Institution may feel disposed to offer them.

The prizes copen to award by the Paris Academy are (medals being counted as 500 frances) as follows:

Geometry: prizes of 3,000, 3,000, 1,000, 2,000

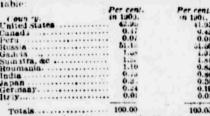
P yslolegy: 750, 900, 7,500, 1,000, 1,400 francs Total, 11.5 rines
General Prizes: 500 (12 medals—6.000, 2.700, 4.00), 3.000, 5.000, 1.000, 5.500 5.000, 3.000, 3.500
1.100, 2.500 francs Total, 38.900 francs
A set of the works of Laplace is given to that cadet of the Ecole Polytechnique who graduates first in his class. ATOMIC THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

In a memoir printed in the Philosophical Magazine Lord Kelvin considers the concentration of matter that has formed the uni-verse. The memoir cannot be analyzed here. tration of matter that has formed the universe. The memoir cannot be analyzed here. His conclusions are that millions of years ago our universe was formed of atoms at rest or nearly so, distributed so as to form rections of greater and of less density—the average density—being extremely—mail Where the density was greater, it has increased; where it was less it has gone on diminishing until there are now extensive regions empty of atoms surrounding other rections of greater density. In each of these latter groupines of atoms the concentration of matter continued by movements in all directions without sensible mutual influence between atoms so leng as the density of the region was less than that of atmospheric air.

Beginning with this moment the collisions stawen atoms begin to produce their effect. Each collision gives rist to a series of waves in the ether—the ether being matter possessing inertia, rigidity, clasticity, on ressibility but energy everywhere. This loss of energy reduces the group of atoms to the condition of a gas at rest under the sinch influence of its own gravity, or to a revolving mean like our sun, or moving like the spiral nebuse. Condensation by gravitation produces a clevation of temperature followed by cooling and finally solidification. Collisions between solid bodies give rise to meteoric fragments, and finally solidification. Collisions between solid bodies give rise to meteoric fragments, as a solid bodies give rise to meteoric fragments. Lord Kelvin adds that at the beginning of the twentieth century we are still constrained to ascribe an atomic origin to all things, as was done so long ago by Democritus. Epicarus and Lucretius. THE QUESTION OF SAPETY IN BALLOON ASCENTS

There is no question as to the safety of ordinary balloons in which the pilot has nothing to do except to regulate its vertical equilibrium. Hundreds upon hundreds of ascents have been made with very few acciequilibrium. Hundreds upon hundreds of ascents have been made with very few accidents. The question of safety refers to dirigible airships and it is worth while to summarize the statistics concerning them. It is also easy to do so since there are but eleven eness of importance to consider, namely: Gifford (1832-85): Dupuy de Lôme (1872): Tissandier (1833-Romani and Krobs (1834-85): Woelfort (1892): Schwartz (1891-86): Of these eleven balloons three have proved fatal to their inventors, namely those of Woelfort. Severo and Bradsky. Four have suffered accidents that might easily have had a fatal issue. Giffurd's balloon (1853-silioned from its net at the very moment its car reached the earth. Schwartz's aluminum balloon was smashed on the ground in its fall. Zeppelin's airship only escaped darance because its trials were made over the Like of Constance. The hairbreadth escapes of Santos-Dumont are notorious. If progress in the art of navigating the air is to be made we must study all these examples to find the causes of disaster and we must likewise study with great attention the experiments of those constructors who escaped without accidents. ceidents

THE WORLD'S PRODUCT OF PETROLEUM. The world's output of petroleum in 1900 was 148 114,975 barrels of 42 gallons each: in 1931 the output was 165,385,783 The percentage of product of various countries for each year is given in the following table:



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who was Adah Isaacs Menken? Adah Isaacs Menken was a dancer and actress, orn near New Orleans in 1835. She first appeared at the French Opera House in New Orleans in 184 or '43. After travelling with an opera company in Cuba and Mexico she retired for a while, publishing a volume of poems under the title of "Memories, by Indigina." In 1850 she married Alexander Issaes Menken, and became a Jewess. She became an actress in 1858, then studied scuipture, and married John C. Memoran its "Review Boy." In married John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," in April, 1859. That same year she came to New York. and in October, 1861, married Robert H. Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), who died in Brooklyn last year. After marrying him she divorced Heenan; and in 1865 was divorced from Newell. In 1866 she married James Barclay. She played Maseppa first in San Francisco, in 1863 and later played it in the Peat and in Engage in 1883 and later played it in the East and in Europe. In 1868, having gone back to Justaism, she died in Paris.

Can a ship sail from New York to California via northwest and south through Henring Straits? Has it ever been done? If it were not for the ice, a vessel could do so. No ship has ever passed through though mer have passed from Behring sea eastward, along the route you suggest, only in the other direction

I have an old coin of the date of 1788 in good condition. On the face it has the head of a negro surmounted by a crown with three ostrica plumes underseath the head the inscription "I Serve." On the reverse a pincapple, the inscription "Barbadoes Fenny" and the date.

J. E. S. it may be worth a few cents.

1. At a place in Connecticut of a radius half mile in the summer time in an unsettled country all hours you can hear a nuzzing like the buzzing from a telegraph pole on a windy day. No wires within six miles of the place. Please answer from whence this sound and what causes it. Was thinking periaps there might be numeral underground. 2. Also please state if Dr. Rainsford of ..ew York, ever said: "I am in favor of the siloons until so nething else is substituted that is netter to take their place." 3. Also state if a gentleman can demand a drink of a saloon-keeper. If he refuses to give same to him is he not liable? Is a saloon a public house? P. L. McG.

1. We cannot presume to suggest an explanation.

2. Very likely; he has expressed the idea in words. 2. Very likely; he has expressed the idea in words, at all events. —. The gentleman, on tender of the price, must receive his drink; a saloon is a public

I have an old poem printed on satin written for the True American January, 1870. It is quite long. I give below the title and the opening lines. Can you give me the author? "AN ELEGIAC POEM ON THE D ATH OF GEN. GRORGE WASHINGTON.
"His worth, his death whose heaven directed

From nerce oppression saved an infant land, Whose wision governed, and whose virtues Whose wisdom governed, and waste,
An empire reared amid a trackless waste,
Whose godilike deeds were long the warrior's
guide.
The statesman's pattern and the patriot's pride.
The tyrant's dread, the pole star of the sage,
The poet's theme and glory of the age;
Whose loss Columbia's grateful millions mourn,
While distant nations kindred griers return.
H. E. K.

t. Did the Catholic Church ever grant an absolute lvorce to anyone? 2. Does the church recognize the marriage of a Christian and a non-Christian? 1. We think not. 2. We do not know, but we

1. If I could start from New York at 12 o'clock noon and travel with the sun around the earth Jan.

18. waere would I strike Jan. 2d? It would be noon all the way around to me. 2. How high would one have to rise to overcome the rotundity of the earth in order to see Chicago from New York?

1. In longitude 180° west, latitude 41° north.

We have received the following letter: In answer to W.J. L. in regard to the songs "Baden Baden, Spa, France or Cermany," he can get all the information he wants from Henry Clay Archer West Farms, N. Y., who has sung for the last thirty years to audiences of delighted and enthusication The initials of the writer, curtously enough, are

On special occasions, after retiring at night, the bed seemed to revolve, and on opening my eyes the revolution ceased, only to start again when I closed my eyes. The cause is apparent, but way the revolution?

LONGNECEER.

It is an open question whether this is to be regretted. If large prizes are desirable, it is possible that the trustees of the Carnetie institution may feel disposed to offer them. The prizes open to award by the Paris Academy are (medals being counted as 500 fremes) as follows:

Geometry: prizes of 3,000, 3,000, 1,000, 2,000 fremes) as follows:

Geometry: prizes of 3,000, 3,000, 1,000, 2,000 fremes are lated flows from such wells cold if so, how is such temperature to be reconciled if so, how is such tem nused the original particles or bodies to float in might be either the instant at which inertia is overcome or the immeasurably small rate at which momentum increases or decreases. 2. We do not know; though there are drill holes nearly 6,000 feet deep, there are few if any artesian wells more than 2,000 feet deep. So he artesian well water is hot; other water, from wells not so deep, is cold.

3. The ice age did not follow the molten period of the earth's history immediately: it came perhaps billions of years afterward. One theory of the geological changes refers them to variations in solar radiation. 4. We think not.

Please give the name of the man who was killed by Poster with a car hook in the early 30s. Foster, the murderer. I believe was hanged for the mur-der. Avery D. Putnam, killed by William Foster at 1871. Foster was hanged March 21, 1873.

According to Bartlett's "Pamillar Quotations" Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace.
"A careless song, with a little nonsense in it now." Part Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann in 1774. and then, does not misbecome a monarch." Bart-ett quotes the rhyme as you give it, natting "wisest" in place of your "best of." He gives no author. Your version is incorrect: Bartlett's is correct.

is snoring a habit or a disease? Do fat men snore more than lean ones, and if so, why? Is snor-ing curable? A. Hoop. Shoring is an abnormal form of respiration, a habit, probably. Fat men are not necessarily more liable to it than lean ones. It is curable. A change n the posture of the sleeper will stop it, as well as

So thampton has been made by the Kalser Wilhelm der Grusse. Westward, March 20 April 3, 1898, 5 days 10 nours eastward, Nov. 23 29, 1897, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes. The Deutschiand went from Plymouth to New York, July 7-47, 1900, in 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes; and from New York to Ply mouth, Sept. 5-10, 1900, in 5 days 7 hours 38 minutes

Ella S. Harris.-Gov. Ode'l's trip through the State to the various State lustitutions was made for his own information: he made no report on what he saw, and we doubt that you can obtain any T. A. F .- Roland B. Molineux was tried for neurder twice. The first trial ended Feb. 10, 1900, with a verdict of guilty; this verdict was set aside

and a new trial ordered, which resulted in an acquittal: it ended Nov. 11, 1902. T. B. - Washington was born on Feb. 11, 1732. For some unknown reason, the date, though nearly twenty one years earlier than the adoption of the "new style," has been brought up to the

R. H. S. & Bro. - The statue of Franklin in Print ing House Square was created in 1872 after a design by Frust Plassman. The expense was borne by Capt. De Groot, formerly a Hudson River steam

Cromnella -"We cannot see our way clear" correct; so is "We cannot see clearly our way. "Clear" in the first phrase qualities "way;" "clearly" in the second qualities "seeing." W. S. -We presume that there are still "slave

marts" in Africa: as the Turks still have slaves, there are probably "slave marts" in Europe and Asia Minor, too. R. C .- Tattooers use India ink and vernillor how they make their colors we do not know, but we guess they buy them ready made.

W. J. F.-A gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains, of which 23.22 are pure gold. A copper cent weighs C. B.—The important naval powers of the world stand probably in this order. Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, the United States, Italy, Japan. S. P. Myers. -Morgan's "Masonry Exposed" can

know who publishes It. J. P. s.- The modern English pronunciation o

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following States will have in the Fifty-eigh th House Representatives elected at large: Colorado, Kansas and Washington. North and South Dakota elected their members at large and not by dis-tricts this year. All the Representatives chosen

The South Dakota Legislature has provided for the submission to the voters of that State of the puestion of a new capital in place of Pierre. South Dakota was admitted as a State in 1889 and the ocation of its capital has been in dispute ever since. Originally when the question was sub-mitted to the voters Fierre received 27,256 votes Huron, 15,647; Watertown, 12,012; Stoux City Falls, 11,888; Mitchell, 7,793, and Chamberlain, 2,421. Pierre was chosen.

The bellef is general among politicians in Pennsylvania that the Legislature will not enact a personal registration law this session, though the Constitution was amended a few years ago to permit the passage of a law that would compel every New York. One reason, perhaps, for the neglect of the Legislature is the indiscrence of the voters to the question. Lest year the Pallot Reform ticket in Pennsylvania police only 4,900 votes in a total of over 1,000,000.

The municipal election in Chicago occurs this

The Ninth Ward has lost one of its notable "native American Democrats" in former Coroner William H. Dobbs. He was a builder and at the time of H. Dobbs. He was a builder and at the time of his death was an official of the Board of Health-He had previously been for three years a Coroner, but his larger distinction was that he held for a number of years the office of Sagamore in the Tammany society, the political influence of which has greatly diminished in recent years. In the Ninth ward, Mr. Dobbs was known colloquially as "Old Bill Dobbs." a title bestowed upon him many years before he became old by the residents of that locality. Mr. Dobbs was 72 at the time of his death.

Some reminiscent veterans in Massachusetts have been taking up the question of the formal organization of what proved afterward to be the Republican party, the credit for which is usually ascribed to the city of Pittaburg, where the first formal meeting of Republicans was held. Two years before this, however, the name Republican had been adopted as a party designation at a con-

The Massachusetts volcrans say that Boston is entitled to the credit of first protecting the Republican party as a separate organization at a gathering held in that city in 1852, four years before its first national convention. The conference was called by twenty seven signers. Of these, Samuel itoar, father of United States Senator George Frisble Hoar, headed the list, and there are still two survivors of those who signed the call, Dr. George Cogswell of Bradford and George S. Bout-

A measure for the relief of the convestion o business in the New York City Courts, and especially for the disposal of minor civil cases, has been proposed in Albany. It increases the number of Municipal Court Justices and raises the jurisdiction of these courts. There are at present eleven Municipal Courts in Manhattan borough, in addition to two in The bronx, and the proposed increase of their number by eleven in Manhattan and two in The Bronx would, it is argued, greatly relleve the pressure of cases in the City Court

New York city has seventeen members of the next House of Representatives, Chicago ter, Phila-delphia six, St. Louis three, Boston three, Cincin-nati two, New Orleans two, San Francisco two,

Massachusetts voted on a proposed Prohibition mendment to its Constitution in April, 1889. There were #5,242 votes cast in favor of Prohibition and 131,062 votes cast against it and 47,060 voters who wook part in the succeeding November election did not record their views.

A number of civil service examinations were held in February in various cities throughout New York State and one of them was for the post of "woman officer" in public institutiors. The salary "woman olner in public hashings. In easiery paid is \$25 a month with maintenance and the ex-amination required a knowledge of spelling, cony-ing, arithmetic, including fractions; writing from memory the substances of verbal orders and a knowledge of bousekeeping.

two Representatives in Congress. Baltimore has no United States Senator and has two Representa-tives. The population of Milwaukee is 285,815. The population of Raitimore is 500,957. Different views exist in Queens as to the numeri-

Milwaukee has one United States Senator and

cal importance of the Citizens' Union of that bor-ough. Its leaders say there is an enrolled member-ahlp of 7,000. Its opponents concede it a following of 360. In the municipal election of 1901 the Citi zens' Union polled 1,25 votes in Queens under the emblem of the Statue of Liberty. The city of New York has a const lerable amount nually for rent \$817,000. Of this number 283 leases, costing over \$353,000, are for the use of the Depart-ment of Street Cleaning, the Board of Education, the Fire and Police departments, public libraries in Brooklyn and Queens, and cours, but by far the larger sum is for office purposes, such rents south of Canal street being Park row building, \$79,732;

Staats Zeitung building, \$16,000; 280 Broadway, \$142,770; 83 Chambers street, \$5,500; 51 Chambers street, \$3,435; 296 Broadway, \$1,000; 258 Broadway,

\$2,000; \$30 Broadway, \$4,000; \$46 Broadway, \$12,000; Elin and Leonard streets, \$9,000; \$19-21 Nassau street, \$2,000; \$140 Cauren street, \$960; Chambers

street and West Broadway, \$12,000; Beekman and Nassau streets, \$2,800. Suits for damages against the city continue be entered as the result of the explosion of hieworks on election night, Nov. 4, 1992. In one week the Comptroller's office received the statement of claims for \$42,500 arising from this cause, in addition to a smaller ciaim by one of the nousholders on Madison avenue for damage done to his residence. Suits nied to date include demands for several hundred thousand dollars which the city is called upon to compromise or defend.

The revenue of the Police Pension Fund in 1902 included \$315,000 from the city's share of the flquor tax, \$20,000 from steam belief inspections, \$337 from fines imposed under the State agricultural laws, \$7,365 from the sale of property at Police Headquarters and \$11,000 from masked ball per-

The last Democratic State Convention in Texas definitely fixed for the Democratic voters of that State, who are in an overwhelming majority of the electorate, the second Saturday of July in each year as the day of the Democratic primary. The Democratic majority in Texas is so large that for practical purposes a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election. The month of July may appear to some persons familiar wit in climatic conditions in Texas as an unsuitable time for the holding of a political party primary.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly districhave not been increasing either in numbers or influence of late, and there is scheduled for this year a primary contest against Frederick Holdy the present Republican leader, who occupied a place in the Treasurer's office at Police Head-quarters under the last four-commissioner board. The opposition will be led by Henry Alternater. Republican, who is known in the Third district

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be had from street bookstands often. We do not FERNANDO'S ACADEMY, 117 West 4'd St.—All the new dances the st impulse classes; and private lessons at any avait terms moderate MEXICO RUMBLING.

The Disturbance of Affairs That May Come When Diez Dics.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 6 .- In this city you may read, almost every day, interviews with capitalists and tourists in regard to "what they think about Mexico," or "how they like Mexico." In these interviews you will see nothing but the most unlimited, not to say fulsome, praise.

When, on the 1st of January and the 100 of September the dean of the Diplomatic Corps makes his customary speech to the President of the Republic, the public peace, the prosperity, the growing industries, the progress, the vast internal resources, the great mining industries, &c., are the theme of the discourse.

It is true that an enormous amount of foreign capital is invested here—railways, electric plants, smelters, mines, &c. (See United States Consul-General Barlow's last report to the State Department)

All is bright and smiling. But there is a crisis impending and signs of trouble are

beginning to appear. Only a short time ago Gen. Bernarde Reyes, Minister of War, resigned his place for the alleged reason that his son, a awyer, had attacked Mr. Limantour, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a newspaper. The son roundly denied this in the public prints and said that he had never written a line for the said paper. It is said that the rue reason for the resignation is that it was forced upon him by Gen. Diaz because Reyes was suspected of seeking popularity

Reyes was suspected of seeking popularity in order to become a candidate for the next Presidency.

Shortly after this a newspaper here published an article to the effect that Mr. Limantour, the Secretary of the Treasury, and presumably Gen. Dlaz's choice for next President, was not eligible for the office, for the reason that his father was a native Frenchman never naturalized in this country. This article caused such an impression that the Dario O, leial considered it necessary to mentish a contradiction.

Frenchman never naturalized in this country. This article caused such an impression that the Dario Oicial considered it necessary to puotish a contradiction, saying that as Limantour had been born and educated in this country he was de facto a Mexican citizen and, therefore, eligible, Diario Oficial, as its name indicates, is published by the Government itself.

It is a mistake to suppose that Gen. Diamis popular throughout the Republic and that he is loved and admired by all classes. When the Liberals defeated the Clericals they absolutely despoiled them of everything they had. They took away from them everything dear to the Roman Catholic soul. All the Church property was confiscated and declared to be the property of the Republic. Even the churches were included. The Cathedral in this city isto-day the property of the Republic. The priests are permitted to perform the services in the churches and the people may worship there, but still they are public property. No priest is permitted to wear his ecclesiastical garb in the streets—no religious processions are allowed outside of the churches and the cemeteries—no numeries are permitted to exist in the Republic. For this reason the Salvation Army, or rather that detachment of its which came to Mexico, had to return to the United States without having made a single convert. This condition of affairs is, very naturally, exceedingly exasperating to the Church people and they will not fail to rise whenever they get a favorable opportunity. That the Church is not only very strong but very wealthy is shown by the enormous amount of capital invested in Church goods (I call them so for the want of a better name) in this country. Effigies, from life size down, of Christ crucified, saints, single and in groups, priests, vestments of velvet, silk and satin, heavily embroidered in silk and real gold and silver builtion, altars, crosses, px.s., chalices, cand existe and all heavily gift are on sale in all the broidered in silk and real gold and silver bullion, altars, crossos, pyx's, chalices, candiesticks and altar furniture of every kind, all heavily gut, are on sale in all the principal cities. One large establishment, on the principal street of this city, where it must necessarily pay an enormous rent, deals exclusively in these goods and has many thousands of dollars invest din them. Some of the groups of statuary are real works of art and these groups, Christ crucified, Virgin of the Bleeding Heart, Holy Family, &c., are sold at from \$500 to \$1,500. Would it be surprising if the Clericals, wealthy and numerous as they are, should rise if they have the opportunity? This opportunity will come when Gen Diaz dies.

Gen Diaz dies.

It is true that so long as the President lives all will be quiet. After him, perhaps, the deluge. It all depends upon whom his mantle may fall. It is thought that Mr. Treasury, will be the one chosen. It is beyond a doubt that the one selected by Diaz will be the next President of Mexico. Diaz will maintain him in his position so long as he (Diaz) is alive, but it must \(\text{remembered} \) remembered that Diaz is now more than 70 years old.

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